(d) The introduction of a unified exchange rate, liberalisations made in EXIM Policy 1992-97, lowering the import duties on certain inputs and materials, required by the agricultural sector, extension of the benefits available to units under the scheme of Export Oriented Units (EOU)/Export Processing Zones (EPZs), and allowing the exporters of agricultural commodities to sell upto 50% of their produce in the domestic tariff area are all steps intended to improve and enlarge exports of farm products.

Trade between India and China

7373. SHRI JAGMOHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment made by the Centre for Global Trade Development shows that there is a potential of $25 billion bi-lateral trade between China and India;

(b) whether Government broadly agrees with this assessment ; and

(c) if so, what measures are contemplated by Government to tap this potential ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Recently newspaper reports have indicated that such an assessment has been made by the centre for Global Trade Development, a U.S. based research information group. Government does not have detailed information of either this centre or its report.

(b) In the absence of the full report no comments on the assessment are possible.

(c) Does not arise.

कोककारी कोयले का आयात

7374. श्री राम जेठमलानी :
श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में गत वर्षों से कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के बावूज कोककारी कोयले के आयात में निरन्तर वृद्धि होती जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1991–92, 1992–93 और 1993–94 के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में कोककारी कोयले का आयात किया गया ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश में न्यूनतम राख मिश्रित कोकिंग कोयला प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इसके आयात में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही हैं ; और

(घ) 1991–92, 1992–93 और 1993–94 के वर्षों के दौरान कितने प्रतिशत तथा कितनी मात्रा में न्यूनतम राख मिश्रित कोककारी कोयला उपलब्ध कराया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) से (घ) उदारीकृत निर्यात एवं आयात नीति, 1992–97 के तहत सभी व्यक्तियों को बिना किसी प्रतिबंध के मुक्त रूप से कोयला आयात करने की अनुमति है। धुले हुये कोकिंग कोयले का स्वदेश में उत्पादन देश में इस्पात संयंत्रों की स्वदेशी मांग को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं है। अतः मांग एवं आपूर्ति के बीच अंतराल को पूरा करने के लिये ब्लेन्डिंग कार्यों के लिये कम राख वाला कोकिंग कोयला आयात किया जा रहा है। उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार वर्ष, 1991–92, 1992–93 और 1993–94 (जनवरी, 1994 तक अनंतिम) के दौरान क्रमशः 5272144, 6324700 और 5338689 टन कोकिंग कोयले का आयात किया गया था (स्रोत: डी जी सी आई एंड एस, कलकत्ता)।

Reduction of import duties in developed countries

7375. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA :
SHRI P. UPENDRA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that since the formation of GATT

import duties have come down from 40 percent to 5 percent in the developed countries and are likely to go down further ;

(b) what are the average import duty rates in developing countries ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the third block countries were not properly organised and took antagonistic stand among themselves during the last phase of GATT treaty ;

(d) what is the current world trade turnover and share of developed and developing countries; give details for the last three years;

(e) whether it is a fact that US textile manufacturers stance against GATT treaty and their spokesman Mr. Gingrich's statement that 'WTO is third world dictatorship' would adversely affect India's exports to USA; and

(f) what is the response of Government to the above situation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tariffs in developing countries have also been substantially reduced.

(c) Each country negotiated for its best advantage in the light of its interests.

(d) According to IMF statistics exports of industrial countries and developing countries during the last three years are estimated at :

	1991	1992	1993
	(billions US dollars)		
Industrial countries	2427	2585	2567
Developing countries	852	935	1032
TOTAL	3279	3520	3599

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Anti-dumping measures

7376. SHRI S. MADHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to evolve anti-dumping measures to ensure that Indian manufacturers do not suffer due to unfair competition from foreign goods under the liberalised policy ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics export promotion council ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The Indian Customs Tariff Act, 1975, as amended in October, 1982 empowers Government to enforce anti-dumping duties in those cases in which dumped goods are found to be causing material injury to the domestic industry. Before such a duty can be imposed, the Authority designated by Government has to make a finding on the existence of dumping